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New Species of Fungi from various Localities.

BY J. B. ELLIS AND B. M. EVERHART.

CHAETOMIUM ABIETINUM E. & E.

On the end of a stick of firewood (*Abies excelsa*) exposed to the weather through the summer. Newfield, N. J., Dec., 1897.

Perithecia crowded, ovate-globose, finally more or less collapsing above, .35–.5 mm. in diameter, densely clothed above with black simple, spine-like continuous bristles 60–75 μ long and 4–5 μ thick at the base: asci cylindrical, short-stipitate, aparaphysate, p. sp. 65–75 x 12 μ: sporidia uniseriate, globose, subhyaline at first, becoming opaque, mostly with a single nucleus, 8–10 μ in diameter, only slightly compressed.

Allied to *C. sphaerospermum* C. & E. but bristles not branched and sporidia rather larger and only slightly compressed.

CORDYCEPS CANADENSIS E. &. E.

Growing on *Elaphomyces*, London, Canada (Dearness, no. 2641).

About 6 cm. high, head elliptical, 6 x 4 mm. (dry), dark-colored: stem yellow, attenuated at the summit, about 3 mm. thick below: perithecia ovate, peripheral, about 6 x 4 μ, their apices slightly prominent, roughening the surface of the head with hemispherical protuberances: asci slender, 300–325 x 7–8 μ: sporidia filiform, nearly as large as the asci, separating into cylindrical segments, 10–20 (mostly about 15) x 2–2.5 μ, hyaline.

When fresh, the whole plant is of a light yellow color throughout. The slender cylindrical segments of the sporidia are only about half as long and wide as in *C. capitata* (Holmsk.) and very different from the globose-ellipsoid joints of the sporidia of *C. ophioglossoides* (Ehr.).

COPROLEPA GIGASPORA E. & E.

On cow dung, Rocky Mts., British Columbia, June, 1897 (Macoun, no. 684).

Stromata scattered, small (2–4 mm.) convex-prominent, black outside, the surface roughened by projecting cells and imperfectly developed rudimentary brown hairs, inside about the color and consistency of cork: perithecia buried in the stroma either singly or in the larger stromata 2–4 in a stroma, ovate-globose, .75 mm. in diameter, attenuated above, with the hemispherical, soon perforated ostiolum erumpent and surrounded at the base by the thin margin of the superficial layer of the perforated stroma: asci cylindrical, 230–320 × 35-40 μ, with abundant stout paraphyses, 4–8-spored: sporidia uniseriate or subbiseriate, oblong-elliptical, subhyaline at first with a broad hyaline envelope and a small tubercular or sometimes short-pointed appendage at the lower end, finally opaque, 45–60 × 20–22 μ.

Melanomma nitidum E. & E.

On bark of *Artemisia tridentata*, Grand Junction, Colo., March, 1898 (Prof. C. S. Crandall, no. 325).

Perithecia superficial, scattered or 2–3 together, globose, somewhat shining, minute (.25–.35 mm.); ostiolum papilliform, minute, soon perforated: asci cylindrical, short-stipitate, paraphysate, 8-spored: sporidia crowded-biseriate, fusoid, brown, 5-septate, scarcely constricted at the septa, slightly curved, tapering from the middle to each obtusely pointed end, 25–32 × 5–6 μ.

M. occidentale Ell. has perithecia larger, rough and only semi-erumpent and sporidia not as distinctly attenuated towards the ends and shorter.

Zignoella Populi E. & E.

On decorticated, dead limbs of *Populus angustifolius*, Fort Collins, Colo. (Prof. C. S. Crandall).

Perithecia scattered, erumpent-superficial, depressed-globose, roughish, .5–.75 mm. in diameter, with a small papilliform ostiolum, at length perforated: asci clavate-cylindrical, 75–85 × 12–15 μ: sporidia subbiseriate, clavate-oblong, hyaline, 4-septate, more or less constricted at the septa, 18–22 × 6–8 μ.

Zignoella lonicerina E. & E.

On bleached limbs of *Lonicera involucrata*, Mt. Richtophen, Colo., July, 1896 (C. F. Baker, no. 411).

Perithecia scattered, suberumpent, .35–.5 mm. in diameter, subelliptical, convex-hemispherical, base slightly sunk in the wood, ostiolum papilliform, at length perforated: asci clavate-cylindrical; short-stipitate, paraphysate, 50–60 × 6–7 μ: sporidia biseriate, oblong-fusiform, hyaline, 3- (exceptionally 5-) septate, not constricted, 10 13 × 3 μ or sometimes reaching 15 × 3.5 μ.

Z. boreella Karst, *Z. australis* Speg. and *Z. adjuncta* Pass. have similar sporidia but differ otherwise.

TEICHOSPORA OBLONGISPORA E. & E.

On bleached, dead limbs of *Populus angustifolia*, Fort Collins, Colo., April, 1898 (Prof. C. S. Crandall).

Perithecia gregarious, erumpent-superficial, 400 x 600 μ in diameter, soon collapsing to cup-shaped, with a papilliform ostiolum: asci clavate-cylindrical, 80–100 x 14–16 μ, short-stipitate, paraphysate, 8-spored: sporidia biseriate, fusoid-oblong, slightly curved, only slightly constricted at the septa, 5–7-septate, yellowish-brown, 25–30 x 8–10 μ, one or two of the cells divided by a longitudinal septum.

Differs from *T. infuscans* E. & E. on the same host, in its much larger perithecia and sporidia.

TEICHOSPORA NEGUNDINIS E. & E.

On dead decorticated limbs of *Negundo aceroides*, Fort Collins, Colo., Feb., 1898 (Prof. C. S. Crandall).

Perithecia scattered, erumpent-superficial, ovate-globose, finally collapsing, with a papilliform ostiolum, 450–500 μ in diameter: asci cylindrical or clavate-cylindrical, 75–85 x 10–14 μ, short-stipitate, paraphysate, 8-spored: sporidia biseriate, oblong-ovate, 3–5-(mostly 3-) septate, 10–15 x 6–7 μ, exceptionally 15–20 x 8–10 μ.

Teichospora clavispora E. & E. on bark of the same host has perithecia smaller and not collapsing and sporidia 8–10-septate 30–35 x 10–12 μ.

LOPHIOSTOMA PUSTULATUM E. & E.

On dead shoots of grape vine, Rockport, Kansas, March, 1897 (E. Bartholomew).

Perithecia scattered, globose, about .75 mm. in diam., entirely buried and covered by the bark which is raised into a large hemispherical pustule barely pierced at the apex by the narrow slightly compressed ostiolum: asci cylindrical, 110–130 x 8–10 μ, with abundant paraphyses: sporidia uniseriate, oblong, slightly curved, rounded at the ends, 3-septate, slightly constricted, brown, 20–27 x 6–7 μ.

Comes near *L. quadrinucleatum* Karst.

LOPHIOSTOMA RHOPALOSPORUM E. & E.

On dead shoots of grape vine, Rooks Co., Kansas, March, 1897 (E. Bartholomew).

Perithecia scattered, buried, compressed, 500–600 × 350–400 μ; ostiolum erumpent, extending half way across the slightly erumpent apex of the perithecium, which scarcely raises the bark: asci stipitate, clavate, p. sp. 60–75 × 12 μ, paraphysate, 8-spored: sporidia biseriate, clavate-oblong, 4–5-septate, scarcely constricted, yellow-brown, obtusely rounded above, 20–27 × 6–7 μ.

L. clavisporum E. & E. has the perithecia semierumpent and smaller and the ostiolum narrower and more prominent, but the sporidia are about the same in both.

SPHAERELLA INFUSCANS E. & E.

On old petioles of *Liriodendron tulipifera*, Nuttallburg, W. Va., May, 1898 (L. W. Nuttall, no. 937).

Perithecia gregarious, minute, covered by the thin epidermis which is raised into minute pustules and blackened continuously for one or more cm. in extent; ostiolum conic-papilliform, erumpent: asci oblong-cylindrical, 35–45 × 7–8 μ: sporidia biseriate, fusoid, slightly curved, hyaline, nucleate, becoming faintly uniseptate, but scarcely constricted.

Differs from the description and figures of *S. petiolicola* (Desm.) in its longer fusoid sporidia.

DIDYMELLA CORYLINA E. & E.

On dead stems of *Corylus*, London, Canada (Dearness, no. 2638).

Perithecia scattered, buried in the unaltered substance of the bark which is not discolored or perceptibly raised above them, globose, 350–400 μ in diameter; ostiolum erumpent, papilliform, minute, often at length umbilicate: asci cylindrical, 100–120 × 6–7 μ (p. sp. 75–80 μ long), paraphysate, 8-spored: sporidia oblong, very slightly inequilateral, uniseptate, scarcely constricted, yellowish-hyaline, obtuse, 15–16 × 4.5–5.5 μ.

OPHIOBOLUS INSTABILIS E. & E.

On leaves of *Artemisia biennis*, Racine, Wis., Sept., 1897 (Dr. J. J. Davis, no 978).

Perithecia semi-erumpent, scattered, ovate, 110–150 μ in diameter, with papilliform ostiolum: asci clavate-cylindrical, short-stipitate, obscurely paraphysate, 80–120 × 12–13 μ: sporidia fasciculate, 90–110 × 4–5 μ, 8–10-septate and more or less constricted at several of the medial septa, yellowish, each cell with a single nucleus.

The perithecia are mostly on the leaves but occur also on the partly dead stems.

PLEOMASSARIA MAXIMA E. & E.

On bark of dead *Magnolia*, Brookline, Mass., April, 1893 (Prof. H. L. Jones, no. 30).

Perithecia irregularly scattered or subcircinate, depressed-globose, carnose-membranous, 1–1.25 mm. in diameter, partly sunk in the surface of the inner bark and covered by the epidermis; ostiola erumpent, not united in a disk, tuberculiform, irregularly dehiscent. When the epidermal layer is removed, the ostiola and apex of the perithecia come off with it, leaving the perithecia open with their grayish interior exposed: asci clavate-cylindrical, short-stipitate, 8-spored, 200–260 × 45–60 μ, with abundant paraphyses: sporidia subbiseriate, fusoid-oblong, subacute, 6–15-septate and clathrate-muriform, generally constricted at the middle septum and sometimes at one or more of the other septa, hyaline at first with a broad hyaline envelope, becoming dark-brown, 60–90 (mostly 70–80) × 20–22 μ.

MELANCONIS OBRUTA E. & E.

In bark of dead *Salix*, St. Croix Falls, Wis., Nov., 1897 (C. F. Baker, no. 586).

Conidia (*Melanconium* sp.), stroma convex, thin, 2–3 mm. across, slightly sunk in the surface of the inner bark and erumpent on the epidermis: conidia ovate, nearly opaque, 15–22 × 10–12 μ: ascigerous stroma sunk in the inner bark, depressed-conical, about 1 mm. across, yellowish-white inside: perithecia circinate in the bottom of the stroma, 12–15 in a stroma, ovate-globose, about .25 mm. in diam., their slender necks rising together and piercing the overlying conidial stroma but so encumbered and overwhelmed by the mass of conidia that the character of the ostiola can not readily be seen: asci cylindrical, attenuate-stipitate (paraphysate?), 200–230 × 16–18 μ: sporidia uniseriate, lying end to end, oblong-elliptical, hyaline, becoming olive-brown, uniseptate, obtuse, constricted at the septum, 19–22 × 10–12 μ.

Very different from *M. salicina* E. & E.

FENESTELLA LEUCOSTOMA E. & E.

On dead limbs of *Alnus*, Bay of Islands, Newfoundland, Oct., 1897 (Rev. A. C. Waghorne, no 311^b).

Stromata scattered, orbicular, truncate-conic above, convex below, about 1.5 mm. in diameter, adnate to the inner surface of the epidermis and separating with it, as in *Valsa leucostoma* (Pers.), from which externally this can hardly be distinguished: perithecia 4–6 in a stroma, small (150–200 μ), the minute black papilliform ostiola piercing the minute round snow-white disk which perforates the epidermis and raises it into pustules: asci cylindical, briefly attenuate-stipitate, obscurely paraphysate, 8-spored: sporidia uniseriate, oblong-elliptical, yellow-brown, 5–7-septate, constricted in the middle, obtuse, 20–27 × 12–13 μ.

HOMOSTEGIA ? OBSCURA E. & E.

On dead alders, Bay of Islands, Newfoundland, Oct., 1897 (Waghorne, no. 311).

Stromata thickly scattered, attached to the epidermis and erumpent through it, about .5 mm. in diameter, at first convex, then plane or slightly concave, black, subangular; ascigerous cells obscure: asci cylindrical, short-stipitate, obscurely paraphysate (?), about 80 × 12 μ: sporidia mostly biseriate, clavate-fusoid, 5–6-septate, constricted at the middle septum, hyaline, 20–27 × 5–6 μ.

The ascigerous cavities were not satisfactorily made out, but the character of the stroma is that of the Dothideaceae.

PEZICULA SPICATA E. & E.

On dead twigs of *Acer spicatum*, near Ottawa, Canada, Oct., 1897 (Macoun, no. 404 in part).

Ascomata scattered, erumpent, convex, dull watery-white, .35–.5 mm. in diameter, closely embraced by the ruptured epidermis, concave when dry, with the margin darker and irregularly bent: asci oblong, 60–70 × 12–15 μ, including the short, abrupt stipe: paraphyses stout, slightly thickened at the tips: sporidia 1–2-seriate, globose or ovate-elliptical, 7–10 (mostly about 8 μ) × 6–8 μ, at first with a hyaline envelope.

Differs from *Pezicula acerifolia* Pk. in its scattered growth and smaller asci and sporidia.

DASYSCYPHA ERYNGIICOLA E. & E.

On dead stems of *Eryngium*, near Ottawa, Canada, Oct., 1897 (Dr. John Macoun, no. 581).

Ascomata gregarious, short-stipitate, 1–1.5 mm. in diameter, at first patelliform, becoming shallow cup-shaped, white-tomentose outside, margin fringed with simple white straight obtuse septate minutely roughened hairs 60–70 x 3 μ: asci clavate-cylindrical, 55–60 x 5–6 μ: sporidia cylindrical, continuous, obtuse, straight, 12–15 x 2.5–3 μ: hymenium at first nearly white, becoming light yellow and when dry brownish and occasionally umbilicate.

D. labiata (Rob. & Desm.) has smaller sporidia (10 μ) and smaller (.65–.75 mm) ascomata furfuraceous outside and at first globose.

PHAEOPEZIZA NOVAE-TERRAE E. & E.

On rotten wood, Newfoundland, Sept., 1897 (Rev. A. C. Waghorne, no. 374).

Ascomata sessile with the obtuse margin free, discoid, carnose, friable, black throughout, 1.5–2.5 mm. in diameter, disk slightly concave, sometimes umbilicate : asci cylindrical, mostly curved, attenuate-stipitate, 80–110 x 8–10 μ, 8-spored ; paraphyses simple, nucleolate, slightly enlarged at the tips : sporidia uniseriate, short-elliptical, brown, with a single large nucleus, 8–12 x 6–7 μ, mostly 9–10 x 6–7 μ.

CALLORIA KANSENSIS E. & E.

On rotten wood, Kansas (H. F. Roberts).

Gregarious, subgelatinous, pale orange-color, globular and immarginate, about .35 mm. across when fresh, of a rather deeper color and umbilicate when dry, and with spreading white hairs around the base : asci clavate-cylindrical, 65–75 x 8–10 μ, stipitate, aparaphysate, 8-spored : sporidia mostly biseriate, oblong-elliptical, hyaline, with two large nuclei, becoming uniseptate, 8–10 x 4–5 μ.

Remarkable for its different appearance in the fresh and in the dry state. The umbilicus appears like a shallow cylindrical depression and gives one the impression of a cup-shaped ascoma with a regularly incurved margin.

UROMYCES OBLONGISPORUS E. & E.

On leaves of *Artemisia tridentata*, Sweetwater Co., Wyoming, July, 1897 (Prof. Aven Nelson, no. 3546).

III. Sori orbicular, about 1 mm. in diam., flat, black, naked, pulverent, amphigenous : teleutospores oblong or oblong-elliptical, 22–30 x 14–16 μ, epispore smooth or slightly echinulate, especially above where it is slightly thickened, deep chestnut-brown ;

pedicels very short (10–12 μ), fragile, hyaline : paraphyses linear-lanceolate, hyaline.

This must be very near *Uromyces Tanaceti* Rabh., but that has broader glabrous spores and no paraphyses.

PUCCINIA SIMILIS E. & E.

On leaves and stems of *Artemisia tridentata*, Sweetwater Co., Wyoming, July, 1897 (Prof. Aven Nelson).

I. Pseudoperidia amphigenous in small clusters on the leaves, erumpent, closed at first, then open with erect pale margin, more or less distinctly incise-toothed, sub-cylindrical, about .5 mm. high, mostly a little narrowed at the base, deep orange below ; aecidiospores deep orange, subglobose, 15–20 μ in diameter, epispore thin, nearly smooth. II. Uredospores in flat orbicular dark cinnamon-colored naked sori about 1 mm. across, globose or ovate, chestnut-brown, aculeolate (more distinctly so above), 18–22 μ in the longer diameter. III. Teleutospores in sori like those of the uredospores, but of a deeper color, nearly black, oblong-elliptical, 20–30 × 14–16 μ, slightly thickened above and sparingly echinulate-roughened around the apex ; pedicels stout, hyaline, 80–100 μ long, attenuated below.

Differs from *P. Tanaceti* DC. in its larger, thinner, flatter, darker-colored sori and in the presence of an *Aecidium*.

RAVENELIA MESILLIANA E. & Barthol.

On leaves of *Cassia bauhinioides*, near Mesilla, New Mexico, Oct., 1897 (E. O. Wooton). Comm. E. Bartholomew.

III. Teleutosori amphigenous, orbicular, .5–1 mm. in diam. often crowded and subconfluent, becoming nearly black, surrounded by the ruptured cuticle : heads hemispherical, the larger ones flattened above, 45–85 μ in diam., circumferential spores 12–20 in number, 4–8 in a cross section, polygonal from mutual pressure, 12–15 μ broad : cystoid cells globose or ovate, hyaline or nearly so, 12–15 μ in diameter : stipe of 4–6 conglutinated threads, hyaline or slightly colored, short (25–30 μ), deciduous.

Differs from *R. cassiaecola* Atks. in its smaller, more numerous spores and shorter deciduous stipe.

PHOMA FUMOSA E. & E.

On dead limbs of *Negundo aceroides*, Fort Collins, Colo., March, 1898 (Prof. C. S. Crandall, no. 314).

Perithecia gregarious, on bleached areas of the limbs, punctiform, minute, 100–120 μ in diameter, covered by the epidermis, through which they are visible as minute black specks, giving the part of the limb occupied a smoky appearance: sporules ovate-elliptical, 4–5.5 × 2–2.5 μ.

Differs from *P. negundinicola* Thüm. var. *ramicola* E. & E. in its much smaller perithecia and sporules. Var. *infuscans* is found with the normal form and differs only in being accompanied with a subepidermal *Macrosporium* and toruloid mycelium which blackens the surface of the limb when the bleached epidermis falls off.

ASTEROMA FRASERAE E. & E.

On living leaves of *Frasera thyrsiflora*, mountains around Moscow, Idaho, July, 1897 (Prof. L. F. Henderson, no. 2966).

Spots orbicular, wrinkled, green (about the same color as the leaf), .5–1.5 cm. in diam., becoming brownish: fibrils appressed, brownish-black, radiating and branching: perithecia about 75 μ in diam., seated on the fibrils, pierced above: sporules ?

FUSICOCCUM NERVICOLUM E. & E.

On old fallen leaves of *Magnolia Fraseri*, Nuttallburg, W. Va., May, 1898 (L. W. Nuttall, no. 940).

Stromata mostly on the midrib and nerves of the leaf, elliptical, 400–600 μ long, subcutaneous, black, convex, the subconoid apex erumpent: sporules narrow-elliptical, hyaline, subacute, 2-nucleate, 7–10 × 2.5–3 μ.

SPHAEROPSIS ACERINA E. & Barthol.

On dead limbs of *Acer dasycarpum*, Topeka, Kansas, Jan., 1898 (Bartholomew, no. 2445).

Perithecia numerous, 400–500 μ in diameter, buried in the inner bark, often lying close together but not connate, raising the epidermis into strong pustules soon ruptured at the apex: sporules oblong, brown, 19–22 × 6–8 μ.

This can hardly be referred to *S. Clintonii* Pk. or *S. albescens* E. &. E. which has smaller perithecia. *S. minuta* Bel. & F. is a foliicolous species.

SPHAEROPSIS SPHAERELLOIDES E. & E.

On dead stems of *Rumex*, Oberlin, Ohio, March, 1898 (H. L. Jones, no. 16).

Perithecia punctiform, minute, (.12–.14 mm. in diameter), scattered rather thickly over the stems, raising the epidermis into minute pustules: sporules elliptical or oblong-elliptical, brown, 12–18 × 8–10 μ.

DIPLODINA POPULI E. & E.

On dead, decorticated limbs of *Populus angustifolia*, Fort Collins, Colo., April, 1898 (Prof. C. S. Crandall).

Perthecia scattered, semi-erumpent, subglobose (250–300 μ) or elliptical (300–400 μ), with papilliform ostiolum: sporules oblong, or slightly clavate-oblong, faintly uniseptate, hyaline, straight or nearly so, 8–10 × 2–2.5

HENDERSONIA DIPLODIOIDES E. & E.

On dead, decorticated limbs of *Populus angustifolia*, Fort Collins, Colo., February, 1898 (Prof. C. S. Crandall).

Perithecia thickly scattered, semi-erumpent, small (150–250 μ), ovate-globose, with a small papilliform ostiolum: sporules abundant, smoky-brown, subhyaline, oblong-elliptical, 1–3-(mostly 1-) septate, not constricted, 6–9 × 3–3.5 μ.

The perithecia are often elliptical (on a horizontal section) and more or less depressed.

DIDYMOCHAETA gen. nov. Sacc. & Ell.

(Sphaeropsidaceae, Sphaeroideae.)

Perithecia erumpent, subsuperficial, globose-conoid, membrano-carbonaceous, black, pilose or setose; sporules oblong-cylindrical, uniseptate, hyaline.

The genus exactly corresponds to *Pyrenochaeta*, *Chaetomella* and *Chaetodiplodia*, among the Hyalodidymae.

DIDYMOCHAETA AMERICANA Sacc. & Ell.

Perithecia gregarious, erumpent, globose or obtusely conoid, black, .25–.35 mm. in diameter, sparingly clothed with rather short, septate, brown bristles: sporules cylindric-oblong, straight, rounded at the ends, uniseptate, and mostly broadly constricted or narrowed in the middle, hyaline, 8–15 × 3–4 μ, exceptionally 15–20 × 5–6 μ: basidia inconspicuous, very short.

On dead stems of *Frasera speciosa*, Colorado (Bethel, no. 441).

Septoria Adenocauli E. & E.

On leaves of *Adenocaulon bicolor*, mountains around Moscow, Idaho, July, 1897 (Prof. L. F. Henderson, no. 2961).

Spots nearly black, whitening somewhat in the center, definite, partly bounded by the veinlets, 2–3 mm. in diameter, obscured below by the tomentum : perithecia innate, epiphyllous, punctiform, not conspicuous : sporules acicular, slightly curved, continuous, 20–27 × .5–.75 μ.

Septoria Calamagrostidis E. & E.

On leaves of *Calamagrostis Canadensis*, Pelican Lake, Wis., June, 1897 (Dr. J. J. Davis, no. 977).

Spots elongated, 2–4 × .5–1 mm., whitening out, often confluent for 3–5 cm., leaf turning yellow around them : perithecia innate, epiphyllous, elliptical, 80–120 × 75–80 μ : sporules arcuate, hyaline, continuous, 12–15 × 1.5 μ.

Differs from *S. epigeios* Thüm. in its much shorter sporules, but closely allied to *S. gracilis* Pass. which, however, is said to have the spots fuscous and sporules straight or scarcely arcuate, 10–12 × 0.7 μ.

Cornularia Urticae E. & E.

On dead stems of *Urtica gracilis* near Ottawa, Canada, Oct., 1897 (Dr. John Macoun, no. 405).

Perithecia capitate, scattered, .5–.75 mm. high ; stem stout, brown, head subglobose or subelongate, flesh color, about 400 μ in diameter : sporules cylindrical, hyaline, 3-septate, 12–15 × 3 μ.

Cryptosporium prunicolum E. & E.

On dead limbs of *Prunus* (*serotina*?) Oberlin, Ohio, March, 1898 (Prof. H. L. Jones, no. 32).

Acervuli subcutaneous, pallid within, 1 mm. in diameter, erumpent through transverse cracks in the bark in tuberculiform masses light-colored at first, becoming grayish-black : conidia falcate-fusiform, multinucleate, hyaline, 45–55 × 2.5–3 μ.

Comes near *C. oxyspermum* Schulz. & Sacc.

Coryneum abietinum E. & E. Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phil. **1894** : 375. 1894.

Well developed specimens of this species on small limbs and twigs of dead spruce, sent by Rev. A. C. Waghorne during the winter and spring of 1898, enable us to supplement and improve the description published in 1894.

Acervuli erumpent through an orbicular or elliptical grayish disk 1–1.5 mm. in diameter; conidia oblong, straight, constantly 5-septate, scarcely constricted, 35–40 × 7–8 μ, terminal cells conical, hyaline, intermediate cells olive-brown; pedicels simple or branched, hyaline, sometimes 3–4-septate, 70–80 × 1–1.5 μ.

The difference in the size of the acervuli and conidia would indicate that this is distinct from the 1894 specimens, but a comparison shows that both doubtless represent the same species. The original specimens do not show the orbicular gray disk, which may be due to their being on the thick bark of larger limbs.

BOTRYTIS GLAUCA E. & E.

On bark of *Quercus macrocarpa*, Ottawa, Canada, Oct., 1897 (Macoun, no. 437).

Forming small (2–3 mm.) subdiscoid glaucous-gray patches, soon irregularly and interruptedly confluent: hyphae slender, continuous, 150–250 × 2–2.5 μ, brown (under the microscope), with short, straight, spreading, verticillate branches at intervals bearing the clustered, elliptical, hyaline, 2.5–3 × 1.25–1.5 μ conidia.

Has the habit and aspect of *Menispora glauca.*

ISARIA CAPITATA E. & E.

On dead limbs of *Platanus occidentalis*, near Emma, Mo., Oct., 1897 (Rev. C. H. Demetrio).

Cespitose, cinereous, stems joined at the base, spreading, 1 mm. high, formed of parallel fibers branching above and bearing at their ends solitary globose hyaline conidia 3 μ in diameter forming a subglobose ash-gray head .35 mm. in diameter.

The general appearance reminds one at a casual glance of some *Nectria* or *Cucurbitaria*, the crowded heads simulating perithecia. When crushed, the substance is of a dirty yellow color.

CERCOSPORA HETEROSPORA E. & E.

On leaves of *Euphorbia corollata*, Racine, Wis., July, 1897 (Dr. J. J. Davis, no. 976).

Spots irregular, bounded by the veinlets, 2–5 mm. in diameter, greenish at first, becoming rusty brown and often zonate: tufts mostly hypophyllous, erumpent, nearly white, finally subeffused;

fertile hyphae cespitose, short, continuous, brownish, acute at the apex, 12–20 × 3–4 μ, entire or sparingly toothed above, exceptionally with 2–3 short subdigitate branches above : conidia normally cylindrical, curved, hyaline, 1–5- (mostly 3–4-) septate, 40–60 × 2.5–3 μ, others shorter and thicker, 20–40 × 3–4 μ, nearly straight, narrow at one end.

Distinct from *C. Euphorbiae* Pat. and from *C. Euphorbiae* Kell. & Swingle.

NOTES AND CORRECTIONS.

Fomes alboluteus E. & E. Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phil. **1895**: 413. 1895.

Additional specimens and notes of this species show that it is a *Polyporus* and not a *Fomes*. In the fresh growing state it is very juicy and absorbs moisture to a remarkable degree so that water may be squeezed out of it as from a sponge. Some specimens were 3–4 cm. thick. When mature the pores are prolonged on one side so as to resemble the teeth of an *Irpex*. The spores are oblong, hyaline, 8–12 × 3 μ. Allied to *Polyporus leucospongia* Cke. & Hark.

Amphisphaeria melantera E. & E., Bull. Torr. Bot. Club, **24**: 278. 1897.

The perithecia are quite variable, often depressed and sometimes distinctly collapsed and are smaller than at first stated, averaging about 400 μ in diam.

Lophidium confertum E. & E. Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phil. **1894**: 335. 1894.

Fully matured specimens of this species on dead ash limbs, sent from Oberlin, Ohio, by Prof. H. L. Jones, show that the sporidia finally became 5-septate. In the Ohio specimens the sporidia are larger, 15–22 × 10–12 μ. The perithecia are white inside both in the Kansas and in the Ohio specimens.

This is closely allied to *L. Cotini* H. Fabre.

Montagnella tumefaciens (E. & H.), North Am. Pyren. 253.

Prof. Bethel finds this near Denver, Colo., on dead stems of *Bigelovia graveolens*. The limbs are swollen as in the original specimens and the fungus differs only in its shorter (75–85 μ) asci, and rather smaller (15–20 × 3.5–5.5 μ) sporidia. Var. *reducta*, on limbs of the same host, differs in its 3–6-septate sporidia.

Physalospora Corni E. & E. Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phil. **1895**: 421. 1895.

This is hardly distinct from *P. Corni* Sacc. though the sporidia are longer (20–26 μ). Specimens since sent by Dr. Macoun from the vicinity of Ottawa, Canada, have sporidia also broader (6–8 μ) and asci obscurely paraphysate.

Pleospora juncicola E. & E. Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phil. **1895**: 422. 1895.

Specimens of this species collected by Prof. C. F. Baker at Cameron Pass, Colo., have asci 100–150 × 30–40 μ, sporidia 40–50 × 20–22 μ.

Astrodochium Coloradense E. &. E. Am. Nat. **21**: 430. 1897.

The host of this species is *Populus angustifolia*, not *Quercus*, as stated.

Patinella macrospora E. & E. Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phil. **1894**: 354. 1894.

Change specific name to *monticola*. There is already a *P. macrospora* Massee, which, however, is different from the Colorado species.